## WELFARE REFORM BILL/Limits on Food Stamp Reform

SUBJECT:

Family Self-Sufficiency Act of 1995 . . . H.R. 4. Kohl amendment No. 2550 to the Dole modified perfecting amendment No. 2280 to the committee substitute amendment.

## **ACTION: AMENDMENT REJECTED, 47-53**

**SYNOPSIS:** As reported with a committee substitute amendment, H.R. 4, the Family Self-Sufficiency Act of 1995, will overhaul 6 of the Nation's 10 largest welfare programs.

The Dole modified perfecting amendment would strike the provisions of the committee substitute amendment and insert in lieu thereof substitute provisions, entitled "The Work Opportunity Act of 1995."

**The Kohl amendment** would deny States the right to use the optional Food Stamp block grant program (as contained in the Dole amendment) to provide food stamp benefits to children, the elderly, or the disabled.

## Those favoring the amendment contended:

When Americans complain about welfare, they generally talk about able-bodied adults who freeload at the public trough. They do not talk about children, the elderly, or the disabled. No one, for example, ever suggests that these populations should be forced to work for their food stamps. Other parts of the Food Stamp Program may benefit from reform, but for these three groups the program works. Nevertheless, the Dole amendment would include food stamps for the elderly, the disabled, and children in its optional block grant reform proposal. It makes no sense to propose reforming the parts of a program that work well. Accordingly, we have proposed the Kohl amendment to exempt children, the elderly, and the disabled from the Dole amendment's reform proposal. We urge our colleagues to vote in favor of the amendment.

## Those opposing the amendment contended:

(See other side)

YEAS (47)			NAYS (53)			NOT VOTING (0)	
Republicans	Democrats (45 or 98%)		Republicans (52 or 96%)		Democrats (1 or 2%)	Republicans	Democrats (0)
(2 or 4%)						(0)	
Cohen Jeffords	Akaka Baucus Biden Bingaman Boxer Bradley Breaux Bryan Bumpers Byrd Conrad Daschle Dodd Dorgan Exon Feingold Feinstein Ford Glenn Graham Harkin Heflin	Hollings Inouye Johnston Kennedy Kerrey Kerry Kohl Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moseley-Braun Murray Nunn Pell Pryor Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Simon Wellstone	Abraham Ashcroft Bennett Bond Brown Burns Campbell Chafee Coats Cochran Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Domenici Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hatch Hatfield Helms	Hutchison Inhofe Kassebaum Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Packwood Pressler Roth Santorum Shelby Simpson Smith Snowe Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Moynihan	EXPLANAT 1—Official 1 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other  SYMBOLS: AY—Annot AN—Annot PY—Paired PN—Paired	nily Absent  Inced Yea Inced Nay Yea

VOTE NO. 432 SEPTEMBER 15, 1995

We oppose this amendment for two reasons. First, it would create a costly, administrative nightmare. States would need two complete administrative systems. They would need to decide who within a family fell under the exemptions, and who did not, and then follow separate procedures in giving benefits. Our second reason for opposing it is that it would result in \$1.4 billion in increased spending over the next 7 years. This increased spending would not be due to increased benefits--it would be due to the Kohl amendment's refusal to allow States to innovate and come up with better ways of providing benefits at lower costs. If we were to agree to the Kohl amendment, we would then have to cut \$1.4 billion from other programs in order to meet the Finance Committee's reconciliation target. Our colleague from Wisconsin, of course, is aware of this fact, yet he failed to propose any offsets in his amendment. If our colleagues favor placing costly administrative burdens on the States, and if they favor fiscally irresponsible proposals, they should vote in favor of the Kohl amendment. We favor neither, and accordingly will vote to reject it.